

ATHENS POST.

S. P. IVINS, Editor and Proprietor.

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ATHENS, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. WM. B. CAMPBELL,
OF SMITH COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
JOSIAH M. ANDERSON,
OF MARION COUNTY.

THE RAILROAD EXCURSION.

Monday last was a great day for Cleveland. The public had been notified that in consequence of the discussion between the candidates for Governor, inducements would be offered for an excursion to Dalton. Accordingly at five o'clock in the morning a very large company of ladies and gentlemen repaired to the railroad station. A magnificent spectacle here presented itself. The splendid iron horse, "Hiwassee," champing his bit, puffing and snorting, was already beginning to evince his impatience. A train of one hundred yards in length, of passenger cars, platform cars and box cars, stood ready to receive the multitude who were pressing forward with evident indications of a good deal of curiosity and some little anxiety in their faces. At six the cars being filled and covered from one end to the other, the signal was given and the train moved off majestically amid the shouts of the multitude, the ringing of the bell and the deafening whistle of the locomotive. One minute was scarcely gone before we were out of sight of the town, and in the centre of Champion's farm. From here to the "Blue Spring," the country is beautiful. Farm after farm passed in rapid succession, and the salutations of the morning were no sooner over and the crowd seated before it was announced that we were five miles and a half from Cleveland. A voice exclaimed the "Blue Spring!" and a hundred faces were at the windows; but the Blue Spring was passed and the "Hiwassee" was scudding away for the water station. Suddenly the bell was struck in the engine cars, and the angry horse, just now getting in a "weaving way," was again forced to come to a stand still. Imagine the horror upon those same hundred faces when it was announced through the passenger cars, that Maj. Berry was overboard. Soon however the lie direct was given to the charge, for the gentlemen himself soon presented his spectacles at the door, and declared that "there was nothing wrong about that," and that as soon as a hat could be conveniently picked up, we would be off again. Accordingly a shrill whistle from the locomotive gave evidence that said that was again comfortably adjusted to its proper position and "away she went." We had just turned round to speak to a friend at our right, when we were told that the "animal" was now to be watered. "What! not the water station already?" "Nothing shorter," was the answer and we inquired the time of day. "Half past six." That was twenty miles an hour including the stoppage occasioned by the aforesaid casualty of the hat; pretty rapid travelling we thought, at least somewhat more rapid than we are accustomed to see in this region. The "Hiwassee" having taken aboard somewhat in the neighborhood of a hoghead of "nature's choicest beverage," was now fully prepared for another run. We were just about to inquire as to the next stopping place, when a murmur passed through the entire train "the State line is sight!" and we were immediately there. This is the Red Clay Council ground, memorable, in the history of the red man who but a few years ago was permitted to roam undisturbed through the illimitable forests, and to hold here with his brother sachems, his consultations for the good of his race. We had just commenced asking our friend what impression such a spectacle as a railroad train would make upon an untutored Indian, when the "Hiwassee" whistled out that he was now going to show the crowd how he could huff it from Huff's to the Varnell Station. Our friend was entering upon a very soe discussion in answer to our inquiry when we were interrupted by our arrival at the first depot on Bishop's part of the road. This we passed without much delay, only stopping long enough to take on a passenger or two and to look around at the deserted appearance of the depot grounds. At eight o'clock we arrived at Dalton. Here, as we expected to remain an hour, the crowd scattered in all directions over the town, some of whom we noticed occasionally called at a certain "Tennessee Provision Store," mainly we presume to inquire into the market of the necessities of life. The result of their investigations was no doubt satisfactory to them, as we observed that their faces were wreathed with smiles as they left the establishment, and many of them exhibited signs of gratification the whole day, elicited no doubt by the cheering report they were taking to their friends.

At nine o'clock precisely, the bellowing of the train from Chattanooga was heard in the distance, which soon came rolling up, amid considerable excitement, particularly on the part of a portion of our crowd. As

for ourselves, we were perfectly cool being very much accustomed to such things, and having determined in the outset that we would do nothing inconsistent with the dignity and solemnity of the occasion. Gov. Trousdale and his escort very unceremoniously transferred themselves to our cars, and the old hero was ennobled in a corner, there to receive the salutations and congratulations of his friends as best they could. This seemed, however, precisely suited to his fancy, as it appeared to us from a slight look at his face that he was perfectly immaterial to him whether any body approached him or not. But there was no time to delay, and soon the whistle of the Hiwassee announced his readiness to return to Tennessee. The cars were now crowded, a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen of Dalton having come aboard. The sun half way up the heavens was now beginning to pour down his rays in most oppressive profusion. Some of the visitors to the Provision Store, to avoid that most unfortunate of all calamities, an attack of sea-sickness, sought with avidity the platform cars and the open air. The rapidity of our homeward flight, and the refreshing breezes that played through the cars gave an air of cheerfulness to the whole scene, and the faces of the crowd beamed with happiness and pleasure, with the exception perhaps of Gov. Trousdale's, who still maintained his usual indifference of manner, resembling more a piece of statuary than a living being. If this were not natural to him, we should have been inclined to have attributed it, to the secret operations of his conscience that he was contemplating with remorse, the history of his past life on the subject of internal improvements, and particularly his vote in the legislature in opposition to the charter of the very road upon which he was riding. The atmosphere around him was cheerless, and it was a matter of relief to turn away from a contemplation of the cold scene, to look at the crowds that swarmed around Jo. Anderson wherever he went. He is the sort of a man that suits the people and his presence wherever he goes, is sure to carry with it an atmosphere of pleasure and content. But we were returning to Cleveland, and having passed through the wild woods of Murry, were again approaching the open country and the beautiful farms of Tennessee. Now the engineer in charge of the locomotive intimated that the "Hiwassee" intended to show the natives in a moment or two what could be done in the way of speed. Having passed the "Blue Spring" we again struck the country that has been so much "damaged" by the Railroad. From this point to Cleveland five miles the locomotive was pulled "wide open" and we darted ahead passing over the whole distance in ten minutes and three quarters. As we approached the town an immense crowd had assembled to greet our arrival. Col. Callaway's field west of his house was covered over with men, women and children, and the street from the square to the depot grounds was literally filled to overflowing; and as we passed up under the engine house, a shout went up from that immense crowd which made the welkin ring again.

Thus ended the Railroad excursion from Cleveland to Dalton on the 23d of June, long to be remembered by the citizens of Bradley and surrounding counties who participated in its pleasures. To the Conductor of the train, Mr. McClelland, the acknowledgments of the Company are due for his courtesy and attention during the day—and we must be permitted to take this occasion to say that we know of no individual more eminently suited to the station than he.

THE SPEECH OF GOV. TROUSDALE.

At one o'clock three or four hundred of that vast crowd repaired to a grove in the rear of Johnson's Store, to listen to the speech of Gov. Trousdale. It was a matter of great regret and disappointment to the people that Judge Campbell was not in attendance upon the occasion. All sympathized in the general feeling, and it was the only thing that tended to mar the festivities of the occasion, or to cast a gloom over the faces of the multitude. Not that it was necessary that he should be present to answer the speech of the Governor—for it was the general opinion so far as we heard it expressed that the speech answered itself; but the people wanted to see the man, to hear him and to sympathize with him in his noble defense of the Union of the States, and his liberal and generous advocacy of Internal Improvements and all the interests of his native State. His fame had reached us. We had heard of his commanding form, and eagle eye, and eloquent lips, and his noble chivalrous bearing and high-minded generous deportment, but the crowd was greatly disappointed that they could not see him face to face and hear him for themselves.

The Governor, after alluding to the absence of his competitor, and expressing his regret that he could not be present, struck off into the discussion of the Compromise question. This was the labor of his speech, and was evidently intended to excite here the same questions that are now agitating the people of Georgia. Gov. Trousdale and Gov. McDonald, the candidate of the disunionists of Georgia, occupy precisely the same position. Both disclaim the idea of disunion, yet both advocate principles which tend inevitably to the overthrow of the Confederacy. Both are willing to submit to the compromise, perhaps—that is,

they are unwilling to submit to it, and are thus far in favor of it, yet both are opposed to it in toto. Both extol the acts and doings and men of the Nashville Convention, and preach loudly in favor of the resolutions and edicts of that memorable body. Both are union men simply because they are disunion men, and both are in favor of the Compromise simply because they are both opposed to the Compromise. This is the inevitable inference from Gov. Trousdale's speech, and his election would just as certainly be claimed as a disunion triumph as would the election of Charles J. McDonald of Georgia. The Governor set out by saying that he was in favor of the Compromise when the measures were all taken together in a body, but went on to show that he was utterly opposed to every single individual measure composing it, excepting, perhaps, the Fugitive Law, and that he was perfectly indifferent about it. He was opposed to the admission of California because the people of the State themselves had formed a Constitution excluding slavery. He was opposed to the admission of New Mexico because the laws of that State had been so arranged in the dispensations of Providence that slavery was excluded from there. He was opposed to the Texas boundary settlement although the people of Texas themselves, a large slaveholding State, desired such settlement. He was opposed to the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, notwithstanding almost every Southern State, including Tennessee, has just such a law upon their own Statute Books. Finally, he was indifferent about the Fugitive Slave Law, because we had a Constitutional provision, and it was unnecessary, because it had not been and never would be executed, and because Mr. Webster said at Albany that it was not as good a one for the slaveholder as the law of 1793. Now suppose Gov. Trousdale had been a member of Congress when these measures came up to be acted upon, does any one suppose he would have voted for them, even after they were all put together? Certainly not. Then disunion would have been the consequence, and we might this day, instead of taking pleasure excursions, have been embroiled in a civil war with our neighbors of the North. Yet he says he is in favor of the Compromise—that is, following the legitimate train of his argument, he is in favor of the Compromise because he is opposed to it. Did not his speech then answer itself? Our friends abroad need have no uneasiness on account of the absence of Judge Campbell. We saw but two individuals who seemed to be at all pleased with this portion of the speech, and they were a couple of secessionists from Dalton, who manifested their approbation by occasionally kicking the bench before them.

Passing on to the discussion of other matters, he charged Mr. Fillmore with being an agitator, free soiler, abolitionist, &c., &c., and said that although he could not say that he was for President, he could freely say that he was against Fillmore.

After briefly alluding to the old political issues which he declared obsolete and totally defunct, he commenced the discussion of State policy. Upon the subject of education he said the people ought to be taxed to raise an additional fund for that purpose. But when he arrived at the subject of Internal Improvements all eyes and ears were open with intense interest. But like the rest of his speech it was "stale, flat and unprofitable." Preferring the non-committal and evasive system, he refused to come out boldly as he should have done, and expose to his audience, so interested in the subject, his views and sentiments, if he had any. He simply contented himself by saying that "some had proposed, as good policy for the State, to grant her credit for the purchase of the iron and equipments, and if the people wanted it that way, he would be willing to it, provided the security was sufficient. We expected to hear him say something about the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, but not a word did he utter either in compliment, encouragement or condemnation, but contented himself in passing it by as a matter we think, very significant silence. He then urged our people to devote the manufacturing business to their own hook, and it would make the State one of the greatest in the Union, and concluded amid no applause, no excitement, no enthusiasm. He evidently was laboring under some gloomy foreboding, or some poignant regret, for we are sure we have never seen a candidate for any position exhibit so little enthusiasm in his cause, or so little encouragement to his supporters.

THE SPEECH AT ATHENS.

Was a crowd of one at Cleveland and we were all there to hear him through it here. The crowd was very small and were even less enthusiastic than at Cleveland. It was accounted that we were here deprived of the pleasure attending the railroad excursion. The Governor, however, added no more to his speech at Cleveland—was a magnificent eulogium on the Whigs for not taking him up on his feet, and a scathing rebuke to the disunion Whigs for not taking him up on his feet. This was well understood by every one, as an attempt to draw the minds of the people from their admiration of the able administration of President Fillmore.

An incident occurred at the conclusion of the speech which produced quite a storm amongst the original democratic file. When the Governor was through, Colonel Heiskell of Meigs arose and stated to the people that he would be made to induce Judge Campbell to leave his appointments in the Mountain District in Middle Tennessee, where he is so well known, and come from Kingston to Madisonville, thence to Athens, Cleveland, &c., and if he might be expected here on the 24th of next month, and we would be glad Gov. Trousdale would accompany him. At this Gov. Trousdale became exceedingly indignant, and arose in a very insulting manner, and exclaimed somewhat after the fashion of a bully that he was able and willing to meet any man in the State, and that the way was open and Col. Heiskell himself might answer him if he was disposed to do so. Col. H. replied that he arose for no such purpose—that the people here were very anxious to see Judge Camp-

bell and hear him for themselves—and he simply arose to announce the fact, without intending any offence whatever to the Governor. But the Governor was still unsatisfied and remarking that he was willing to meet any body, sat down amidst a most furious clapping of hands and stamping of feet.

MONTVALE CHALYBEATE AND SULPHUR SPRINGS.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the above Springs, under the superintendence of Maj. Wm. McTeer, to be found in another column of to-day's paper.

This justly celebrated watering-place has recently undergone a thorough repair, which renders it the most pleasant place for invalids to be found in East Tennessee. There has also been a Post Office established at the Springs, so that persons visiting there can be in constant receipt of their letters and papers.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.

The Republic says the late announcement by the New York Tribune, of pending negotiations for the establishment by the United States, France, and England, of a protectorate in the Central American States, is unfounded; though strong efforts are making to settle the questions that distract the Republic of the Isthmus.

In reference to Hayti, it is true that strong representations have been made to the Emperor Faustin against further beligerent operations against the Dominicans. It is believed that Soluque will follow these counsels.

Mr. Walsh, the American agent, has returned, accompanied by Mr. Rabreau, the French Consul-general of Hayti, who represents France in this transaction. The Spanish minister, Calderon Baca, has been recalled, and Gonzales Bravo appointed in his place.

WASHINGTON, June 21st.

The cornerstone of the enlargement of the capital will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 4th of July by the President. The Hon. Daniel Webster will deliver the address.

The President, S. Graham, and Stewart left for Fort Monroe.

The Spanish Minister has not been recalled.

Boston, June 20.

President Fillmore's letter to the Legislative committee, in reply to an invitation to visit the State, was read yesterday. The President declines from the same reasons stated in his letter to the Common Council.

BALTIMORE, June 21st.

Four subordinate officers have been dismissed from the custom-house.

A riot it is probable will take place at Angelica, New York, caused by the respite of Canigun, who was condemned to be hung to-day. The mob threatened to attack and break open the jail, and the Irish, have assembled in numbers to oppose the mob and protect the prisoner.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE.

The following additional particulars are contained in late New Orleans despatches by telegraph:

It was first discovered on Clay street, and ran through about one dozen blocks, quickly spreading to other parts of the city, the greater part of which is a heap of ruins. The buildings on Hunter, George, Main, Centre, and El Dorado streets are reduced to mere shells.

The utmost consternation prevailed during the fire, and thousands were turned out of house and home, having lost their all. Measures were about being adopted to relieve the distressed. It is feared that a number of lives have been lost.

CONDITION OF GEN. CAMPBELL.—That the public may have just the impressions made upon ourselves, we give a summary of the letters we have received, from day to day.

Our friend Gen. W. W. Pepper, passing through M'Innville, writes that he was with Gen. Campbell on the 18th, at 12 o'clock—speaks of the probability of his death, and adds "I fear it is too true."

J. F. Morford, Esq., writes on the 19th,—"I have just returned from the sick room of Gen. Campbell. He has had a severe attack of the flux. He is some better this morning—thinks he will be able to meet his opponent at Knoxville, and purposes recruiting at Bon Air Springs."

Mr. J. G. Frazier, who travels with Gen. Campbell, writes on the 20th—"He is still confined, and has suffered greatly, but his friends and physician here have strong hopes that he will be up again in a few days, and able to resume his appointments, which he is determined to do at the earliest possible period."

Mr. M. C. Dibrell, of Sparta, writes on the 22d—"Gen. Campbell is better at 12 o'clock, 21st June."

In view of the public solicitude to receive reliable information, and having already heard different erroneous rumors, we venture upon the liberty of stating the sources from which we have been favored with information, regarding it as more satisfactory to the public mind.—Nash. Banner, June 24th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Savannah and Augusta Steamboat Company—and also that of Seymour, Ansley & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Augusta, Ga., which will be found in to-day's paper.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

If men were not unduly anxious to be wise beyond what is written, and to be righteous overmuch, if they would content themselves with doing the best they can under the circumstances of their position, and not seek a control where they have no responsibility; above all, if they would practice upon the simple rule of minding their own business, and indulge in the charity of believing that other people were equally competent to manage theirs—the unfortunate agitation of the slavery question, which has caused so much trouble, would subside of itself, and both sections of the Union would be left free to pursue each its own peculiar course of industry and production, and both would find mutual benefit in such freedom.

The people of the North, however, the agitating portion of them, seem to regard it as a privilege of birthright to denounce the institution of slavery. It is true they have nothing whatever to do with it; it does not exist among them now, although it did once and perhaps they assume to themselves a superior degree of light and of virtue because the nature of their climate and soil rendered the continuance of slavery among them unprofitable, and therefore iniquitous. They can manufacture cotton, the product of slave labor, without having their conscience torn by the machinery of the mills. They know very well that without slave labor they would get no cotton; yet, plain and certain as this fact is, they have hitherto admitted it only in the head; it has not reached the pocket. When it shall once touch the sensitive nerve in that region, we may expect to see the abolitionists of New England more forlorn than were the wretches of the colonial days. Fugitive slaves would be rejected like lepers, and be told to go home and grow cotton.

There is a prevailing notion, however, among some who pretend to the extreme of economy, that salaries paid to public functionaries are after all nothing more than contributions of plunder, and that the recipient differs from a robber only because he has been fortunate enough to get his hands into the public treasury under the sanction of law. Universal distrust; suspicion blended with perpetual jealousy; the undying grudge of a vindictive and a malignant temper—these are the unamiable characteristics of that school which, judging mankind by the standard of its own wretched motives and ideas, can recognise nothing nobler or elevated in human nature, but delights in perverting all that is refined, and pure, and excellent, and magnanimous, or the imputations of sordid, or selfish, or other mean considerations.

ADDITIONAL BY THE NIAGARA.—Another revolution had taken place in Portugal favorable to the Queen and against Saldanha, in which several lives have been lost. The French and British ambassadors had avowed their determination to support the Queen.

Two wrecked vessels have been found in St. George's Channel, supposed to be the remains of Sir John Franklin's expedition.—This intelligence has been brought by an arrival in England from Sydney, New South Wales.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—After the first of July next the rates of postage, without regard to distance, will be as follows:

ON LETTERS:
If paid in advance, Three cents.
If not paid in advance, Five cents.

ON PAPERS.—Weekly.
To all offices in county where published, Free.
To offices less than 50 miles distant, 5 cents per quarter.
Over 50 and under 300 miles 10 cts. qr.
Over 300 and under 1000 " 15 " "
Over 1000 and under 2000 " 20 " "

ENERGY OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington Republic of the 14th, says:

We understand that the President commenced on Wednesday, in the Treasury, an active examination into the affairs of the several Executive Departments. He employed some hours in making himself acquainted with the manner of stating the accounts, and of transacting business in the Treasury Department, and had not completed his investigations in the hours devoted to business in that department.

THE TEXAS BOUNDARY BILL.—The West Tennessee Whig makes the following pertinent remarks:

Gov. Trousdale, in his speeches, represents the Texas Boundary bill to be one of the principal aggressions inflicted upon the South. By reference to the analysis of the vote on the passage of the bill for the settlement of the Texas Boundary and for the establishment of the Territorial Government in New Mexico, it will be seen that a large Southern majority in the House were for the bill, whilst a decided Northern majority were against it. Strange sort of Northern aggression this, which our own Representatives have brought upon us! In dissolving the Union, we fear that it will be necessary to divide the South after separating from the North. But to the vote:

Whole vote—yeas 109, nays 93.
Northern yeas 56, Southern yeas 53.
Northern yeas 68, Southern nays 30.
Northern majority against the bill 22.
Southern majority for the bill 23.
Southern democratic yeas 29; do. whig yeas 25.
Southern democratic majority against the bill 1.
Southern whig majority for the bill 24.

He who knows the world will not be too bashful, and he who knows himself will never be impudent.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A London paper by the last steamer says:

The great exhibition has killed everything else. The court, the two houses of Parliament, the nobility, the gentry, the commonality, the army, the police, carriages, cabs and omnibuses are all dancing attendance upon it. The shops are unfrequented; The places of public amusement are comparatively deserted. Even the railways lose their summer excursionists.—Hampton Court and Greenwich exhibit in vain their whitebait in season.

The tall plant in Hyde Park has smothered everything in its neighborhood. The exhibition is London; the exhibition is the British empire; it is house and home; it is drawing-room and study; it is parterre, conservatory, and promenade; it is park and club; it is shop and bazaar, theatre, picture-gallery, panorama, everything, in a word, which a man or woman wants in this metropolis. The possessor of a season ticket, with a small surplus for cabs, or in default thereof, a good pair of legs, is set up for the season.

SHIP BUILDING IN MEMPHIS.—There is now in our city an agent for a company in the city of Philadelphia, to close a contract for the building of a steamship of seventeen hundred tons, to run between the ports of Philadelphia and Havana. This is an evidence that the ship builders are beginning to find out the difference of cost of erecting steamships and ships in the midst of the finest ship timber in the world to that of paying heavy freights on timber before building.—Appeal.

A fight occurred recently in Lynchburg, Va., between a gentleman named Terry, editor of the Lynchburg Virginian and one by the name of Saunders, and both combatants lost their lives. Another man named Biggers was severely wounded by two pistol shots. Saunders was a young man—had been married but six weeks before meeting his death in this terrible manner.

A controversy has been going on for some weeks past between the Examiner and Whig, in Richmond, Virginia. The editor of the Examiner sent a challenge to the editor of the Whig to settle the controversy with pistols—the editor of the Whig would not accept. These Virginians are becoming pugilistic over their Reform Convention.—Rogersville Times.

The Lynchburg Virginian states that Col. Garnett, Chief Engineer of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, received quite a severe injury a few days since, by being struck on the head by a rock thrown out by a blast.

SPEAKING TOO QUICK.—A young Scotchman having won a buxom damsel, persuaded her to accompany him to a Scottish Justice of the Peace, to have the ceremony performed. They stood very meekly under the operation, until the magistrate was laying the damsel under obligations to obey her husband. "Say no more about that sir," said the half made husband—"if this hand remains upon my body, I'll make her obey me!" "Are we married yet?" said the expectant maiden; to the ratifier of covenants between men and women. "No," said the wondering justice. "Ah! very well," cried she, "we will finish the remainder to-morrow," and away skipped the damsel, congratulating herself on her narrow escape.

A CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—Some hundred years ago, a number of the Professors of the Edinburgh University attempted to publish a work which should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. Every precaution was taken to secure the desired result. Six experienced proof readers were employed who devoted hours to the reading of each page, and after it was thought to be perfectly correct, it was pasted up in the hall of the University, with a notification that a reward of £50 would be paid to any person who could discover an error.—Each page was suffered to remain two weeks in the place where it had been pasted before the work was printed, and the Professors thought that they had attained the object for which they had been striving.—When the work was issued, it was discovered that several errors had been committed—one of which was in the first line of the first page. If a case of this kind should occur after all the precautions which had been given for correct and thorough reading and that by day-light, carpers at errors in morning newspapers should have some little excuse for those who are compelled to read proofs at two or three o'clock in the morning, and then in a hurry, in order not to miss the mails.

Mrs. Swisshelm, of the Pittsburg Visitor, in the Woman's Rights Convention, at Oberon, Ohio, took issue with the President on what kind of relations existed between the two sexes, and especially upon the kind of reforms they ought to demand of the "lords of Creation." She talked sensibly—more so than any of her co-laborers. She demonstrated that in matters impracticable she would not co-operate; in matters rational and sensible and of practicality she wasn't be-fine!

She also took exception to the idea of equality which was claimed for the sexes. There is a male mind, and a female mind, as a man is a man, and a woman is a woman, and these Conventions cannot make it otherwise. Man was made with great physical strength, and woman often with great physical weakness. He is the protector of woman, and there is no such thing as equality between them. There is such a thing as moral equality, and both sexes should enjoy the same political rights. But woman was made for domestic duties, and man for the stern labors of the field and the shop. Mrs. Swisshelm never before attempted to speak in public; but her speech was characteristic of her pen, and was received with roars of applause.

Bravo, Mrs. Swisshelm!